

International Law Studies—Volume 17

International Law Documents

Neutrality

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

War

With Notes

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S.

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the canal, while, on the other hand, the French Government, in view of hostile action against the Ottoman Empire, has landed troops in Egypt, the Imperial Ottoman Government, by reason of these facts, considers itself under the imperious necessity of taking military measures for the protection of the imperial territory, of which Egypt forms a part, and of extending hostilities to the Suez Canal. If such measures cause any injury whatever to neutral vessels, it is thus evident that the responsibility will be upon the French and British Governments.

*Notification of declaration of war against Roumania, 8 p. m., August 31, 1916.*¹

[Rev. Gén., Doc. 23:199.]

The Council of Ottoman Ministers met on August 28, 1916, and decided to declare war on Roumania. This decision was immediately sanctioned by an iradé of the Sultan.

UNITED STATES.

BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND WAR DECLARATIONS.

Note breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, February 3, 1917.

The Secretary of State to the German Ambassador.

No. 2307.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 3, 1917.

EXCELLENCY: In acknowledging the note with accompanying memoranda, which you delivered into my hands on the afternoon of January 31, and which announced the purpose of your Government as to the future conduct of submarine warfare, I would direct your attention to the following statements appearing in the correspondence which has passed between the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government in regard to submarine warfare.

This Government on April 18, 1916, in presenting the case of the *Sussex*, declared—

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

¹ The declaration was delivered to the Roumanian minister at Constantinople, 8 p. m., Aug. 31, 1916. (Am. Journ. Int. Law, 11, 168.)

In reply to the note from which the above declaration is quoted your excellency's Government stated in a note dated May 4, 1916—

The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

But neutrals can not expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

To this reply this Government made answer on May 8, 1916, in the following language:

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it can not for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

To this Government's note of May 8 no reply was made by the Imperial Government.

In one of the memoranda accompanying the note under acknowledgment, after reciting certain alleged illegal measures adopted by Germany's enemies, this statement appears:

The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente-allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the central powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intentions of the entente-allies give back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.

224 *American Notification as to Diplomatic Relations.*

In view of this declaration, which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it explicitly announced in its note of April 18, 1916, it would take in the event that the Imperial Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the Imperial Government now purposes again to resort.

The President has, therefore, directed me to announce to your excellency that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and in accordance with such announcement to deliver to your excellency your passports.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

Notification of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany February 4, 1917.

The State Department to American Diplomatic Representatives in Neutral Countries.

WASHINGTON, *February 4.*

You will immediately notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German Government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916 (the *Sussex* note).

It has, therefore, recalled the American ambassador to Berlin and has delivered passports to the German ambassador to the United States.

Say also that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

The course taken is, in the President's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the Senate January 22 (the address proposing a world league for peace).

He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action.

Notification of arming of merchant vessels, March 12, 1917.

Statement Given to the Press March 12, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 12, 1917.

The Department of State has to-day sent the following statement to all foreign missions in Washington for their information:

In view of the announcement of the Imperial German Government on January 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precautions being taken for the safety of the persons on board, and without the exercise of visit and search, the Government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas, an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board.

Declaration of war against Germany, 1.18 p. m., April 6, 1917.¹

[Public resolution No. 1—65th Cong.]

[S. J. Res. 1.]

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America. At the first session begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday the 2d day of April, 1917.

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore, be it

¹ The resolution was signed by President Wilson at 1.18 p. m., Apr. 6, 1917. (New York Times, Apr. 7, 1917, p. 1, h.)

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has delivered the following opinion:

Upon the question raised as to the "date of commencement of the present war," with references to the action which should be taken on claims of officers and enlisted men of property destroyed in the military service under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, providing that the act "shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians."

Held, that the date of the commencement of the present war should be regarded as the date of approval of the joint resolution of Congress of April 6, 1917 (Pub. No. 1, 65th Cong.), formally declaring a state of war as existing between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

(18-461, J. A. G., June 30, 1917. U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 120, p. 6.)

"The words 'the beginning of the war,' as used herein, shall be deemed to mean midnight ending the day on which Congress has declared or shall declare war or the existence of a state of war." Act Oct. 6, 1917 (Trading with the enemy act), sec. 2.

Proclamation of War against Germany.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved, April 6, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON,

Proclamation of war with Germany, April 6, 1917.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared";

Whereas it is provided by section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069, and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon, or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

(2) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signalling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher in which there may be invisible writing;

(3) All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

(4) An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

(5) An alien enemy shall not write, print, or publish any attack or threat against the Government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein;

(6) An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States, or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

(7) An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, or remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by Executive order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

(8) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by Executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

(9) No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes;

(10) No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(11) If necessary to prevent violation of these regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

(12) An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

Notification of breaking diplomatic relations with Turkey, April 24, 1917.

The Department of State is advised by a telegram from the American embassy in Constantinople, dated April 20, forwarded through the legation in Berne, that the Imperial Turkish Government on April 20 informed the embassy that, as the Government of the United States had declared itself to be in a state of war with Germany, the Ottoman Government's ally, it found it necessary to sever its diplomatic relations with the United States as from that date.

American interests in Turkey have been confided to the Swedish minister.

*Declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, 5.03 p. m., December 7, 1917.*¹

[Public Resolution No. 17, 65th Cong.]

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, at the second session, begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1917.

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States and making provision to persecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
*Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.*

Approved, 7th of December, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

Proclamation of war against Austria-Hungary, December 11, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 183, p. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of December 7, 1917, as follows:

Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

¹ The resolution was signed by President Wilson at 5.03 p. m., Dec. 7, 1917. (New York Times, Dec. 8, 1917, p. 1, a.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, by sections 4067, 4068, 4069, and 4070 of the United Statutes, provision is made relative to natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or government, being males of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their

own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) No native, citizen, denizen, or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes;

(2) No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 11th of December, A. D. 1917, and of the independence of the United States the 142d.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

*Memorandum in reference to the neutrality of Switzerland, December 3, 1917.*¹

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 181, p. 1.]

Under instructions from the Department of State, the chargé d'affaires at Berne has presented to the Swiss Government the following memorandum:

In view of the presence of American forces in Europe engaged in the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government, the Government of the United States deems it appropriate to announce for the assurance of the Swiss Confederation and in harmony with the attitude of the cobelligerents of the United States in Europe, that the United States will not fail to observe the principle of neutrality applicable to Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory, so long as the neutrality of Switzerland is maintained by the Confederation and respected by the enemy.

DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS.

Executive order establishing defensive sea areas, April 5, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 3, p. 6.]

In accordance with the authority vested in me by section 44 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by the act "making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do order that defensive sea areas are hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the places and within the limits prescribed as follows, that is to say:

MOUTH OF KENNEBEC RIVER.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Pond Island Light as center, radius 2 nautical miles.

Inner limit: A line east and west (true) through Perkins Island Light.

PORTLAND.

Outer limit: Arc of circle center Portland Head Light, radius 2 nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line Portland Breakwater Light to west bastion Fort Gorges.

PORTSMOUTH.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Whaleback Reef Light as center, radius $2\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.

Inner limit: A line south (true) from southwest point of Clarks Island.

¹ For Swiss reply, see *supra* p. 216.

BOSTON.

Outer limit: Line from Strawberry Point to Spouting Horn.

Inner limit: Line west tangent Sheep Island to wharf on east side of Long Island. Line from wharf west side Long Island to large wharf west side of Deer Island.

NEW BEDFORD.

Outer limit: Arc of circle, center the east point of reef off Clark Point, radius distance to Dumping Rocks Lighthouse.

Inner limit: Line between Butler Flats Light and Egg Island beacon.

NEWPORT.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Beaver Tail Light as center and radius of 2 nautical miles.

Inner limit: Fort Adams fog bell to north tangent of North Dumpling. East and west line through Plum Beach light.

LONG ISLAND EAST.

Outer limit: Line joining Watch Hill and Montauk Point lights.

Inner limit: Line joining Plum Island Light and Mumford Point.

NEW YORK EAST.

Outer limit: Line joining Execution Rocks Light and east tangent of Huckleberry Island.

Inner limit: A line north (true) through Whitestone Point Light.

NEW YORK MAIN ENTRANCE.

Outer limit: Arc of circle center Romer Shoal Light, radius six (6) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line west (true) from flagpole on wharf at Fort Hamilton.

DELAWARE RIVER.

Outer limit: East and west line through north end of Reedy Island.

Inner limit: East and west line through Finns Neck Rear Range Light.

CHESAPEAKE ENTRANCE.

Outer limit: Line parallel to that joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and four (4) nautical miles to eastward

thereof, and the lines from Cape Charles Light and from Cape Henry Light perpendicular to this line.

Inner limit: Line parallel to line joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and three (3) nautical miles to westward thereof.

BALTIMORE.

Outer limit: Line from Persimmon Point to Love Point.

Inner limit: Line joining Leading Point Range Light (Rear) and Sollers Point.

POTOMAC.

Outer limit: Line from Marshall Hall wharf to south extremity of Ferry Point.

Inner limit: Line from River View wharf drawn west (true).

HAMPTON ROADS.

Outer limit: Line from Black River Light to point one (1) nautical mile east (true) of Thimble Shoal Light; then south (true) to shore.

Inner limit: Line tangent to end of wharf on west side of Old Point Comfort and Fort Wool.

WILMINGTON—CAPE FEAR.

Outer limit: Oak Island Life-Saving Station as center of arc, radius five (5) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line joining south end of Fort Caswell and Smith Island Range Beacon (Rear).

CHARLESTON.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Sumter Light as center, radius six (6) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line joining Charleston Light and Fort Sumter Light.

SAVANNAH.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Tybee Island Light as center, radius ten (10) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line across channel through southeast end of Cockspur Island.

KEY WEST.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Key West Light as center, radius seven (7) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line joining south tangent East Crawfish Key and south tangent of Fort Taylor.

TAMPA.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Egmont Key Light as center, radius six (6) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line tangent to southwest point of Mullet Key and east tangent of Passage Key.

PENSACOLA.

Outer limit: Arc of circle, center Cut (Front) Range Light, radius six (6) nautical miles.

Inner limit: South (true) from east corner of dock at navy yard, old dry-dock slip.

MOBILE.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Morgan Light as center, radius (six) 6 nautical miles.

Inner limit: Fort Gaines to Fort Morgan.

MISSISSIPPI.

Outer limit: Lucas Canal.

Inner limit: Bolivar Point.

GALVESTON.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Point Light as center, radius five (5) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line joining Bolivar Point and Fort Point Lights.

SAN DIEGO.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with Point Loma Light as center, radius two (2) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line joining Beacons Nos. 3 and 4.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with center at middle point of line joining Point Bonita Light and Rock at Cliff House, radius four (4) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line from Bluff Point to Point Campbell on Angel Island and line from Quarry Point on Angel Island to extreme western point on Goat Island; also line from extreme western point on Goat Island to North Point, San Francisco.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Outer limit: Arc of circle with center three (3) nautical miles south (true) from North Head Light, radius three (3) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line from wharf at Flavel Tansy Point at right angles to axis of channel.

PORT ORCHARD.

Outer limit: Arc of circle, center Orchard Rock Spindle, radius two (2) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line from Point White at right angles to axis of channel to opposite bank.

HONOLULU.

Outer limit: Arcs of circles centers Diamond Head Light and Honolulu Harbor Light, radii nine (9) nautical miles.

Inner limit: Line across channel at No. 7 fixed light.

MANILA.

Outer limit: Line through Luzon Point and Fuego Point.

Inner limit: Line through San Nicolas Shoal Light and Mt. Sun-gay.

The responsibility of the United States of American for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive order shall cease from this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 5, 1917.

Regulations for carrying into effect the Executive order of the President establishing defensive sea areas, April 5, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 3, p. 7.]

Whereas in accordance with section forty-four of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, defensive sea areas have been established by my order of April 5, 1917.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize and promulgate the following orders and regulations for the government of persons and vessels within the limits of defensive sea areas, which orders and regulations are necessary for purposes of national defense:

I. In the neighborhood of each defensive sea area entrances have been designated for incoming and outgoing vessels, including, in the case of areas across which more than one channel exists, an entrance for each channel. These entrances are described in Article X of these regulations in conjunction with the areas to which they respectively pertain.

II. A vessel desiring to cross a defensive sea area shall proceed to the vicinity of the entrance to the proper channel, flying her national colors, together with international code number and pilot signal and there await communication with the harbor-entrance patrol. It is expressly prohibited for any vessel to enter the limits of a defensive sea area otherwise than at a designated entrance and after authorization by the harbor-entrance patrol.

III. Boats and other craft employed in the harbor-entrance patrol will be distinguished by the union jack, which will be shown from a position forward; they will also fly the usual naval pennant. At night they

may show a vertical hoist of three lights—white, red, and white, in the order named.

IV. On receiving permission from the harbor-entrance patrol to enter a defensive sea area, a vessel must comply with all instructions as to pilotage and other matters that she may receive from proper authority, either before or during her passage across the area. It is understood that only upon condition of such compliance is the said permission granted.

V. No permission will be granted to other than a public vessel of the United States to cross a defensive sea area between sunset and sunrise, nor during the prevalence of weather conditions that render navigation difficult or dangerous. A vessel arriving off a defensive sea area after sunset shall anchor or lie-to at a distance of at least a mile outside its limits until the following sunrise; vessels discovered near the limits of the areas at night may be fired upon.

VI. No vessel shall be permitted to proceed within the limits of a defensive sea area at a greater speed than five (5) knots per hour.

VII. All matters pertaining to fishery and the passage of small crafts within a defensive sea area shall be regulated by the senior officer of the harbor-entrance patrol.

VIII. These regulations are subject to modification by the senior officer of the harbor-entrance patrol when the public interest may require, and such notification as circumstances may permit will be issued regarding modifications thus made.

IX. Any master of a vessel or other person within the vicinity of a defensive sea area who shall violate these regulations, or shall fail to obey an order to stop or heave-to, or shall perform any act threatening the efficiency of mine or other defenses or the safety of navigation, or shall take any action inimical to the interests of the United States in its prosecution of war, may be detained therein by force of arms and renders himself liable to prosecution as provided for in the act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, as amended by "the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917.

X. The designated entrances to defensive sea areas referred to in article 1 of these regulations shall be as follows:

DEFENSIVE SEA AREA.

Designated entrances for incoming vessels.	Designated entrances for outgoing vessels.
Kennebec River, Me.: Seguin Island Light bearing west (true) distant 1 nautical mile.	In the channel between Perkins Island and Bald Head.
Portland, Me.: Portland Head Light bearing northwest (true) distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.	In harbor north of Portland Break- water Light.
Portsmouth, N. H.: At a point one-half nautical mile south (true) of Gunboat Shoal Buoy.	In the channel to the westward of Clark Island.
Boston, Mass.: Boston Light Vessel.....	In President Roads west of a line drawn north and south (true), one- half nautical mile west of Deer Island Light.
New Bedford, Mass.: Dumpling Rocks Light bearing northwest (true) distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.	In the channel west of Egg Island Beacon.
Newport, R. I.: Beaver Tail Light bearing north (true) distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.	In the channel west of Goat Island. In the channel northeast (true) of Plum Beach Light.

DEFENSIVE SEA AREA—Continued.

Designated entrances for incoming vessels.	Designated entrances for outgoing vessels.
Long Island Sound, eastern entrance: Watch Hill Light bearing northwest (true) distant 5 nautical miles.	Bartlett Reef Light Vessel.
Long Island Sound, west end: Execution Rocks Light bearing southwest (true) distant 1 nautical mile.	In channel west of a line drawn north (true) from Whitestone Light.
New York, southern entrance: Sandy Hook Light bearing west (true) distant 10 nautical miles.	In Narrows north of a line drawn west (true) from flagpole on Fort Hamilton Wharf.
Delaware River: In the channel below Reedy Island.....	In the channel off New Castle, Pa.
Chesapeake Bay entrance: Chesapeake Bay Main Ship Channel En- trance Buoy.	In the channel between buoys N ₂ and No. 3 Gas Buoy.
Baltimore, Md.: At Buoy N ₂ C, entrance to Craighill Chan- nel.	In channel on line between Leading Point and Sollers Point.
Potomac River: In channel off Dague Creek.....	In channel off River View.
Hampton Roads: In channel 2 nautical miles to eastward and southward of Thimble Shoal Light.	In channel to northwestward of en- trance buoy of dredged channel, Elizabeth River.
Cape Fear, N. C.: At a point 4 nautical miles south-south- west (true) from bell buoy at entrance channel.	In channel near Beacon No. 2A, off Battery Island.
Charleston, S. C.: Charleston Light Ship.....	Lower anchorage to westward of north and south line (true) through Fort Sumter Light.
Tybee Roads, Savannah, Ga.: 4 nautical miles east of Whistling Buoy...	Quarantine anchorage.
Key West, Fla.: Sand Key Light bearing west-northwest (true), distant 5 nautical miles.	In channel of fixed red beacon to north- northwestward of Fort Taylor.
Tampa, Fla.: Whistling Buoy, at entrance to dredged channel.	Off quarantine station.
Pensacola, Fla.: Pensacola Light bearing north-northwest (true), distant 8 nautical miles.	East corner of dock at navy yard bear- ing northwest (true), distant one-half nautical mile.
Mobile, Ala.: Whistling Buoy at entrance bearing north (true), distant 2 nautical miles.	Near Buoy C ₅ .
Mississippi River: South Pass Gas and Whistling Buoy.....	Buras Church.
Galveston, Tex.: Lighted Buoy No. 1 off South Jetty, bear- ing west (true), distant 2 nautical miles.	United States Quarantine Station.
San Diego, Cal.: Entrance Whistling Buoy.....	Between Beacons 5 and 6.
San Francisco, Cal.: San Francisco Lightship	Off Quarry Point, Angel Island, and off light, Goat Island.
Columbia River: North Head Light bearing northeast (true), distant 6 nautical miles.	In channel to eastward of Tansy Point.
Port Orchard, Wash.: In Sound to eastward of line joining Res- toration Point and east end of Blake Island and 1 nautical mile south (true) of Restoration Point.	To westward of Point White.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Honolulu Harbor Light bearing north- northeast (true), distant 10 nautical miles.	In harbor north of Honolulu Harbor Lighthouse.
Manila, P. I.: Peak of Corregidor Island bearing north- northeast (true), distant 12 nautical miles.	San Nicolas Shoal Light bearing south (true), distant 1 nautical mile.

The Secretary of the Navy will be charged with the publication and enforcement of these regulations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 5, 1917.

Executive order establishing defensive sea areas, April 14, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin No. 2, p. 3.]

In accordance with the authority vested in me by section forty-four of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by the act "Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do order that in addition to those defensive sea areas established by Executive order under date of April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and subject to the same disclaimer of responsibility for damage inflicted as therein proclaimed, a defensive sea area is hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the place and within the limits described as follows; that is to say—*York River:*

Outer limit.—Arc of circle with center at The Marshes Light, radius $2\frac{3}{4}$ nautical miles, to line from north tangent Tue Point to Buoy S "11-H," thence line to Tue Point.

Inner limit.—A line from Sandy Point to end of wharf on Carmines Island.

And I do further order that the "Regulations for Carrying into Effect the Executive Order of the President Establishing Defensive Sea Areas," approved by me April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, duly promulgated and published, are and shall be considered as of full effect and binding on all persons and vessels within the limits of the defensive sea area hereby established.

The designated entrances to the defensive sea area herein established shall be as follows:

Entrance for incoming vessels, at Buoy N "2A."

Entrance for outgoing vessels, at Buoy N 6.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 14, 1917.

Executive order establishing defensive sea areas for Panama Canal Terminal Ports, August 27, 1917,

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 99, p. 8.]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law the following described defensive sea areas for the terminal ports of the Panama Canal are hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the places and within the limits prescribed as follows, that is to say:

Atlantic entrance.—Outer limit: From the northern end of Naranjos Cays to a point 2 miles due north of the breakwater entrance, thence tangent to the arc of a circle with 1-mile radius, having the mouth of the Chagres River as a center, thence along the arc of this circle to the beach. Inner limit: Line joining east end of west breakwater and west end of east breakwater.

Pacific entrance.—Outer limit: Line joining Venado Island with north end of Taboguilla Island; thence north 53° east, true, for 5 miles; thence north 39° west to a point with San Jose Rock bearing north 53° west, true, distant 2 nautical miles; thence to Tres Hermanos Beacon; thence to Punta Mala. Inner limit: Line joining Guinea Point with inner end of causeway.

The following orders and regulations for the government of persons and vessels within the limits of said defensive sea areas, which orders and regulations are necessary for the purposes of defense of the Canal Zone, are hereby promulgated:

1. In the neighborhood of each defensive sea area the following entrances are designated for incoming and outgoing vessels:

Atlantic.—Designated entrance for incoming vessels: A patrol boat stationed with end of west breakwater bearing south, true, distant 1 nautical mile. Designated entrance for outgoing vessels: The main entrance to the Panama Canal, between the breakwaters.

¹(U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 148, p. 5) In order to correct typographical error in the Executive order dated Aug. 27, 1917, entitled "Establishing defensive sea areas for terminal ports of the Panama Canal, and providing regulations for the government of persons and vessels within said areas," it is hereby directed that the word "south" be substituted for the word "north" following the words "thence north 39° west to a point with San Jose Rock bearing" in the description of the outer limit of the Pacific entrance of the defensive sea areas of the terminal ports of the Panama Canal. As corrected, the description will read as follows:

Pacific entrance.—Outer limit: Line joining Venado Island with north end of Taboguilla Island; thence north 53° east, true, for 5 miles; thence north 39° west to a point with San Jose Rock bearing south 53° west, true, distant 2 nautical miles; thence to Tres Hermanos Beacon; thence to Punta Mala."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 24, 1917.

Pacific.—Designated entrance for incoming vessels: Patrol boat stationed with north end of Taboguilla Island bearing due west, distant 1 nautical mile. Designated entrance for outgoing vessels: Canal prism.

2. A vessel desiring to cross a defensive sea area shall proceed to the vicinity of the entrance, flying her national colors, together with international code number and pilot signal, and there await communication with the harbor entrance patrol. It is expressly prohibited for any vessel to enter the limits of a defensive sea area otherwise than at a designated entrance and after authorization by the harbor entrance patrol.

3. Boats and other craft employed in the harbor entrance patrol will be distinguished by the union jack, which will be shown from a position forward. At night they may show a vertical hoist of three lights—white, red, and white, in the order named.

4. On receiving permission from the harbor entrance patrol to enter a defensive area, a vessel must comply with all instructions as to pilotage and other matters that she may receive from proper authority, either before or during her passage across the area; it is understood that only upon condition of such compliance is the said permission granted.

5. No permission will be granted to other than a public vessel of the United States or a canal craft to cross a defensive sea area between sunset and sunrise, nor during the prevalence of weather conditions that render navigation difficult or dangerous. A vessel arriving off of a defensive sea area after sunset shall anchor or lie-to at a distance of at least a mile outside its limits until the following sunrise; vessels discovered near the limits of the areas at night may be fired upon.

6. No vessel shall be permitted to proceed within the limits of a defensive sea area at a greater speed than 6 knots per hour.

7. All matters pertaining to fishery and the passage of small crafts within a defensive sea area shall be regulated by the senior officer of the harbor entrance patrol.

8. These regulations are subject to modification by the senior officer of the harbor entrance patrol when the public interest may require; and such notification as circumstances may permit will be issued regarding modifications thus made.

9. Any master of a vessel or other persons within the vicinity of a defensive sea area who shall violate these regulations, or shall fail to obey an order to stop and heave to, or shall perform any act threatening the efficiency of mine or other defenses or the safety of navigation, or shall take any action inimical to the interests of the United States in its prosecution of war may be detained therein by force of arms and renders himself liable to prosecution.

10. The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining

any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive order shall cease from this date.

11. This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 27, 1917.

PROTECTION OF PANAMA CANAL.

Rules and regulations for regulation, management, and protection of Panama Canal and maintenance of its neutrality May 23, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 18, p. 5.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States exercises sovereignty in the land and waters of the Canal Zone and is responsible for the construction, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Panama Canal:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the following rules and regulations for the regulation, management, and protection of the Panama Canal and the maintenance of its neutrality, which are in addition to the general "Rules and regulations for the operation and navigation of the Panama Canal and approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction," put into force by Executive order of July 9, 1914.

Rule 1. A vessel of war, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as a public armed vessel, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the Government, whose name appears on the list of officers of the military fleet, and the crew of which are under regular naval discipline, which vessel is qualified by its armament and the character of its personnel to take offensive action against the public or private ships of the enemy.

Rule 2. An auxiliary vessel, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as any vessel, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed, which does not fall under the definition of rule 1, which is employed as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea; but a vessel fitted up and used exclusively as a hospital ship is excepted.

Rule 3. A vessel of war or an auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall only be permitted to pass through the canal after her commanding officer has given written assurance to the authorities of the Panama Canal that the rules and regulations will be faithfully observed.

The authorities of the Panamal Canal shall take such steps as may be requisite to insure the observance of the rules and regulations by auxiliary vessels which are not commanded by an officer of the military fleet.

Rule 4. Vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the canal regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of a belligerent.

Rule 5. No vessel of war or auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall receive fuel or lubricants while within the territorial waters of the Canal Zone, except on the written authorization of the canal authorities, specifying the amount of fuel and lubricants which may be received.

Rule 6. Before issuing any authorization for the receipt of fuel and lubricants by any vessel of war or auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, the canal authorities shall obtain a written declaration, duly signed by the officer commanding such vessel, stating the amount of fuel and lubricants already on board.

Rule 7. Fuel and lubricants may be taken on board vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in such amounts as will enable them, with the fuel and lubricants already on board, to reach the nearest accessible port, not an enemy port, at which they can obtain supplies necessary for the continuation of the voyage. Provisions furnished by contractors may be supplied only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in amount sufficient to bring up their supplies to the peace standard.

Rule 8. No belligerent, other than the United States, shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of necessity due to accidental hindrance of the transit. In such cases the canal authorities shall be the judge of the necessity, and the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Rule 9. Vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall not remain in the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress; and in such case shall depart as soon as possible.

Rule 10. In the exercise of the exclusive right of the United States to provide for the regulation and management of the canal,

and in order to insure that the canal shall be kept free and open on terms of entire equality to vessels of commerce and of war, there shall not be, except by special arrangement, at any one time a greater number of vessels of war of any one nation, other than the United States, including those of the allies of such nation, than three in either terminal port and its adjacent terminal waters, or than three in transit through the canal, nor shall the total number of such vessels, at any one time, exceed six in all the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Rule 11. The repair facilities and docks belonging to the United States and administered by the canal authorities shall not be used by a vessel of war or an auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, except when necessary in case of actual distress, and then only upon the order of the canal authorities, and only to the degree necessary to render the vessel seaworthy. Any work authorized shall be done with the least possible delay.

Rule 12. The radio installation of any public or private vessel or of any auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall be used only in connection with canal business to the exclusion of all other business while within the waters of the Canal Zone, including the waters of Colon and Panama Harbors.

Rule 13. Aircraft, public or private, of a belligerent, other than the United States, are forbidden to descend or arise within the jurisdiction of the United States at the Canal Zone, or to pass through the air spaces above the lands and waters within said jurisdiction.

Rule 14. For the purpose of these rules the Canal Zone includes the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to the said cities.

Rule 15. In the interest of the protection of the canal while the United States is a belligerent no vessel of war, auxiliary vessel, or private vessel of an enemy of the United States or an ally of such enemy shall be allowed to use the Panama Canal nor the territorial waters of the Canal Zone for any purpose, save with the consent of the canal authorities and subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of May in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

REQUISITION OF ENEMY VESSELS.

*Executive orders requisitioning enemy vessels, May 22, 1917.*¹

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 18, p. 4.]

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of the Navy, concurred in by the United States Shipping Board, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transfer the following German vessels to the Navy for use as colliers and cargo carriers: *Hohenfelde*, *Frieda Leonhardt*, *Niearia*, *Kiel*, *Rudolf Blumberg*, *Vogesens*, *Breslau*, *Saxonia*.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 22, 1917.

It is hereby authorized that through the Secretary of the Navy there shall be taken over to the United States the immediate possession and title to the German vessels *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, now at the navy yard, Philadelphia, the *Liebenfels*, now at the navy yard, Charleston, and the *Geir* and *Loeksen* now at the naval station, Hawaii, and until further directions, the Secretary of the Navy is ordered to operate and equip such vessels in the service of the Navy of the United States.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 22, 1917.

Executive order requisitioning enemy vessels, June 30, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 51, p. 1.]

Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917:

Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag or was under

¹ For documents relating to treatment of enemy vessels at outbreak of war by other countries, see *International Law Topics*, 1915, pp. 19 et seq.

register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation.

And whereas the following vessels were, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or were flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof:

Vaterland, Amerika, Kaiser Wilhelm II, President Grant, Pennsylvania, Bulgaria, Prinzess Irene, Hamburg, Neckar, Bohemia, Rhaetia, Wittekind, Armenia, Adamsturm, Willehad, Serapis, Allemannia, Nassovia, Maia, Neptun, O. J. D. Ahlers, Prinz Walde-mar, Loongmoon, Gouverneur Jaeschke, Darvel, Princess Alice, Wiegand, Bochum, Carl Diederichsen, Coblenz, Esslingen, Lyee-moon, Pongtong, Sachsen, Suevia, Steinbeck, Elsass, Indra, Arnoldus Vinnen, Ottawa, Grunewald, Sachsenwald, Staatssekretar Solf, Aroa (lighter), George Washington, Kronprinzessin Cecile, President Lincoln, Cincinnati, Grosser Kurfurst, Barbarossa, Friedrich der Grosse, Rhein, Konig Wilhelm II, Koln, Prinz Oskar, Ockenfels, Arcadia, Pisa, Prinz Joachim, Harburg, Portonia, Clara Mennig, Pommern, Setos, Holsatia, Staatssekretar Kraetke, Borneo, Marudu, Tsintau, Andalusia, Camilla Rickmers, Clara Jensen, Elmshorn, Johanne, Mark, Rajah, Sambia, Tubingen, Dalbek, Magdeburg, Matador, Kurt, Andromeda, Prinz Sigismund, Savoia, Arni (lighter), Argus (lighter).

It is therefore ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessels. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man the said vessels; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 30, 1917.

Executive order requisitioning enemy vessels, July 3, 1917.

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 47, p. 5.]

Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917:

Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction, which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part of any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation.

And whereas the following vessel was, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or was flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof: Cargo steamship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, now lying at Hoboken, N. J.

It is therefore ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessel. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man said vessel; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 3, 1917.